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THE BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of
Coloured Delineations
OF
Plants,
from all Countries,
with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By
CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XIII

The Plates by
GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London, Published by John & Arthur Arch, *Cornhill:*
Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, *Paternoster Row:*

and C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney.*
1827.

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Genista canariensis.

No. 1201.

GENISTA CANARIENSIS.

Class. DIADELPHIA — Order. DECANDRIA.

This is a native of the Canary islands, and also of Spain; it is a middle sized bushy shrub, which has been long known in this country, and cultivated as an ornament to its greenhouses. It flowers abundantly in spring and the beginning of summer, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

The blossoms are exceedingly bright and beautiful, but there are no bounds to the proofs of Divine goodness in the vegetable creation. "As we love our parents, from whom we derived our being, sustenance, and protection, while we stood in need, and afterwards proof of unchanging and undying love, so God would have us love Him in Whom we live, and move, and breathe, and have our being, and from Whom proceedeth every good and perfect gift, in Whose house we dwell, and at Whose plentiful board we feed, with Whose smiles we are recreated, and Whose service is gentle and sweet."

Erica muscosoides.

G.C. fecit.

No. 1202.

ERICA MUCOSOIDES.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about 1800. It is a slow growing dwarf kind, with many slender crooked branches. The flowers are produced in the autumnal months.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in a light airy greenhouse.

Erica spicata.

T. Boys del.

No. 1203.

ERICA SPICATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this sort from Cape seeds, in the year 1793. Its growth is upright, with rigid branches: the flowers come out in winter, and are very lasting.

It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

Amaryllis psittacina.

No. 1204.

AMARYLLIS PSITTACINA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Rio Janeiro, and was introduced a few years since. It usually flowers in the spring, and is a very shewy plant.

It requires the heat of a stove, and increases sparingly by offsets, which should be potted in sandy loam and peat soil.

No. 1205.

Cunila mariana.

No. 1205.

CUNILA MARIANA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

••••••••

A native of North America: it has been long known, and is very well represented by Morison, yet is rarely met with in gardens, though certainly deserving cultivation.

It may be considered as tolerably hardy, but not very long lived: it flowers in the summer, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be light loam.

Lobelia cerulea

No. 1206.

LOBELIA CŒRULEA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful little plant, which is a native of South Africa, has been lately introduced: its stems are herbaceous, each producing three or four flowers on a very long stalk.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings, by which means it should be renewed from time to time, being probably not of long duration. The soil should be sandy loam.

Cactus truncatus.

No. 1207.

CACTUS TRUNCATUS.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Brazil: it was introduced into England in 1821. It possesses great beauty. Like most of this family the branches are of curious form and growth; they are quite flat, dividing in joints of about three inches in length. The flowers grow out at the ends, usually in the autumn.

It requires the stove, and is propagated, without difficulty, by cuttings, which should be planted in rich loam.

Melaleuca decussata.

No. 1208.

MELALEUCA DECUSSATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This plant was introduced, about the year 1803, from New South Wales, of which it is a native. Its growth is low and bushy, with many rigid branches : the flowers come out in summer, usually from the older branches. Like the others of this genus, the leaves are aromatic.

It requires the greenhouse in winter, and has been increased by cuttings. The soil most suitable to it is loam and peat.

Ornithogalum sternbergii

No. 1209.

ORNITHOGALUM STERNBERGII.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Alps of Switzerland: we received it from Mr. Schleicher, who considers it a distinct species, although by Steudel it is referred to O. luteum.

It is a small bulbous rooted plant, flowering in spring: in general it does not last long in cultivation, though not susceptible of injury by cold. We have kept it out of doors, in a small pot, in light loamy earth. It will increase sometimes by offsets.

Andromeda arborea.

No. 1210.

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of North America, growing along the margins of streams, and in swamps, from Pensylvania to Florida. In the valleys of the Alleghany mountains it attains the height of fifty or sixty feet, but in the middle country, according to Elliott, seldom exceeds twenty. It is a beautiful tree, and from the agreeable acid taste of the leaves is known by the name of the sorrel tree.

In England it is tolerably hardy when once established, but tender while young. It should be planted in a border, composed of half peat earth and half loam, and can only be increased by seeds, which must be obtained from its native country.

Polygala bracteolata

No. 1211.

POLYGALA BRACTEOLATA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced a considerable time since. It is a slender shrub, growing to the height of two or three feet, with long straggling branches and few narrow leaves. The flowers, which are beautiful, come out in the summer months from the ends of the shoots.

This plant must be preserved in an airy greenhouse: it may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.

Oncidium divaricatum.

No. 1212.

ONCIDIUM DIVARICATUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This charming plant is a native of Brazil, whence our specimen was brought home, in the summer of 1826, by Mr. Warre, who kindly communicated it, with several others of the same interesting family, to us. It flowered in December; the stem was about two feet in height, and remained long in great beauty.

It was also received by the Horticultural Society, in whose garden it flowered in October, and has been named and accurately figured by Mr. Lindley.

In its native country it appears to grow on the trunks of trees: with us it must be constantly preserved in the stove, and has succeeded pretty well in soil composed of moss, saw-dust, and sand, in equal proportions.

It will probably admit of occasional increase by separating the roots.

Eurya chinensis.

No. 1213.

EURYA CHINENSIS.

Class. Order.
DODECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of China, lately introduced by the Horticultural Society, from whom we obtained it. It is a low bushy shrub, resembling Thea in habit: the flowers are small, and come out in January and February.

It requires to be kept in a greenhouse, is of easy culture, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Fernandesia elegans.

No. 1214.

FERNANDESIA ELEGANS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This curious plant was sent to us in 1825, by His Excellency Sir R. Woodford, from Trinidad, of which island it is a native. It flowered in the autumn and winter of 1826, continuing many months. It grows naturally upon trees; the stems are from six to nine inches in height. The flowers come out at and near the tops, in slender loose panicles, furnished with bractes, and producing blossoms in continued succession.

We have no doubt of the identity of our plant with Lockhartia Elegans of our excellent friend Dr. Hooker; but as Fernandesia has been published in the Flora Peruviana, it will perhaps cause less confusion to retain it to that genus with the Doctor's specific name only.

In cultivation it succeeds pretty well in pots, well drained and filled with moss,

saw-dust, and sand, the surface covered with growing moss, and continually kept in the stove. The stems may sometimes be detached with a portion of root for increase.

Ixora cuneifolia.

No. 1215.

IXORA CUNEIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

••••••••

This is a native of India, in the country about Dacca; we first raised it from seeds, which came up in some earth received from the Rev. Dr. Carey, about the year 1819. It grows to a middle sized shrub, and flowered with us in the summer.

It must be kept in the stove, and will strike by cuttings. The soil in which it appears to thrive perfectly well, is a mixture of peat and loam in equal parts.

Dorstenia ceratosanthes.

No. 1216.

DORSTENIA CERATOSANTHES.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This singular plant is a native of South America; it is herbaceous, and grows less than a foot in height. It has been very lately introduced. The flowers came out with us in January and February: the receptacle is of a very peculiar shape, much resembling a pair of stag's horns.

It requires the stove, and flourishes in peat earth and loam; but we have not yet propagated it.

In viewing this extraordinary production, we are again forcibly struck with the indescribable variety of forms pervading the works of the Almighty. The subject before us is altogether dissimilar to every other plant: surely in all these things "God wisheth us to look up to Him, in whose replenished house of nature He hath given us a habitation, and from whose bountiful table of providence we have a plentiful living, and whose service is full of virtue, health, and joy."

Erica umbellata.

No. 1217.

ERICA UMBELLATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Portugal, introduced about the year 1782. According to Brotero it grows on sandy hills and on dry wastes throughout that kingdom. Its height is usually little more than a foot.

With us it scarcely endures even a mild winter out of doors, but may be kept very well in a cold frame. It flowers in summer, and is a very delicate pleasing plant. It will propagate by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Erica ostrina

No. 1218.

ERICA OSTRINA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* — *Order.* *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has been lately introduced into this country. It usually flowers early in the spring, continuing long in perfection. It requires the protection of a light airy greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be increased, although not without difficulty, by cuttings.

No. 1219.

FABRICIA STRICTA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales, introduced a few years since. It is a moderate sized upright shrub, with many short branches, and flowers in May and June. It requires the greenhouse, may be propagated by cuttings, and flourishes potted in loam and peat earth.

Sisyrinchium anceps.

No. 1220.

SISYRINCHIUM ANCEPS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*TRIANDRIA.*

········

This is a pretty little herbaceous plant from North America, where it grows on dry hills and grass land from Canada to Carolina.

With us it is usually about six inches high, and produces its flowers in May and June. It is quite hardy, easily cultivated, and increased by separating the roots, or by seeds. The soil should be loam and peat.

Acer hybridum.

No. 1221.

ACER HYBRIDUM.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

....

This is a fine bold leaved tree, and will probably reach the height of thirty feet. It is supposed to be from the Eastern parts of Europe, but its native place is not accurately known, as it has been long cultivated here. The flowers are pendulous; they come out with the leaves in spring, and are very ornamental, as indeed is the tree itself throughout the summer and autumn.

It will grow in almost any soil or situation, being perfectly hardy, and is usually increased by layers.

Hovea linearis.

No. 1222.

HOVEA LINEARIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

. . . .

This was introduced from New South Wales as early as 1796, but has always been rare, as it is a plant of difficult cultivation and not very long-lived. It seldom exceeds a foot in height, and flowers in the month of March.

It must be kept in a warm greenhouse, and increased by seeds, which are only to be obtained from its native country, as they seldom come to maturity here. The soil should be sandy peat.

Styphelia viridiflora.

No. 1223.

STYPHELIA VIRIDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, where it was found growing near Port Jackson, and was first introduced into this country in 1791. It is a moderate sized shrub, of much elegance of growth and habit, flowering in spring, and requiring the protection of an airy greenhouse.

It is increased by cuttings, with some difficulty, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Dracæna terminalis

No. 1224.

DRACÆNA TERMINALIS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This magnificent plant is a native of the East India islands. It was first described and figured by Rumphius, who says it is much planted by the inhabitants for ornament, and also to mark the boundaries of their gardens. We received it in the year 1816, and have cultivated it ever since in the stove, of which it is a most distinguished ornament, surpassing all the plants that we have ever seen in the brilliant colour of its leaves. It flowers in February, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Acacia taxifolia.

G.L. fect.

No. 1225.

ACACIA TAXIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

....

This is a native of New South Wales, and has been lately introduced: it produces its elegant flowers in March and April, at which time our plant was about two feet in height, with many loose, somewhat pendulous, branches, clothed with rigid pointed leaves.

It must be preserved in a greenhouse during the winter season, and potted in loam and peat earth: we have not yet succeeded in increasing it.

Epacris paludosa.

No. 1226.

EPACRIS PALUDOSA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this in 1824, from seeds received from New South Wales, of which country it is a native. It flowers in April and May, at about the height of two feet. Mr. Brown first discovered it, and described it in his excellent Prodromus, a work, the completion of which is anxiously longed for.

This plant requires the greenhouse: it may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. Its flowers are very delicate and pleasing. Surely "God has formed such beautiful, such diversified, such charming things, that we might be attracted to Himself, that we might rise from the visible to the Invisible, from the corruptible to the Incorruptible, from the creature to the Creator."

Polygala grandiflora.

No. 1227.

POLYGALA GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

This elegant plant seems to be allied to the P. myrtifolia, but its flowers are far more beautiful; they are produced in April, and last a considerable time.

It is probably a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and must be preserved in a warm greenhouse. We have succeeded in increasing it by layers, which should be potted in peat and loam.

Erica patens.

No. 1228.

ERICA PATENS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing species was introduced by Mr. Hibbert in 1800, having been gathered at the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Niven, the collector whom that gentleman sent out, and of whose recent death we observe a notice in the Gardener's Magazine.

It is a dwarf kind, seldom exceeding a foot in height, growing bushy and flowering in April. It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Grevillea pubescens

No. 1229.

GREVILLEA PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, lately introduced: we raised it in the year 1824, and it flowered in 1827. It is a low bushy shrub, requiring a warm greenhouse, and flowering in April.

It may be increased by cuttings without much difficulty, and should be potted in sandy peat earth..

Epidendrum polybulbon.

No. 1230.

EPIDENDRUM POLYBULBON.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This curious plant is a native of Jamaica, and was first introduced by our worthy friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, who communicated it to us; and also to Dr. Hooker, who has given an excellent representation of it in his Exotic Flora. With us it came into bloom in the autumn. It requires the stove, and may be potted in vegetable earth. It usually trails on the ground, with most of its roots above the surface. It is readily increased by taking off these rooted branches, and planting them separately.

Alnus cordifolia

No. 1231.

ALNUS CORDIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*TETRANDRIA.*

....

This beautiful tree is a native of Naples: it was introduced in 1820, and bears our winters without the smallest injury.

It is of rapid growth, with smooth leaves, which are vastly larger than those of any other species of Alder. The tree will probably attain a great size. The flowers are produced in the month of April, before the developement of the leaves. It may be increased by layers, and will grow in any soil, particularly if somewhat moist, as the whole family delight in wet.

Trillium erythrocarpum.

No. 1232.

TRILLIUM ERYTHROCARPUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

A native of high mountains, in Pensylvania, Carolina, and Canada, where, according to Pursh, it grows in sphagnous bogs.

It is a very pretty little plant, growing to the height of five or six inches only, and flowering in the month of May. We find it succeed in a pot, planted in light sandy peat, placed in a frame during the winter, and set out in the shade during the summer months. It seems to be rarely increased here.

Chorizema henchmanni.

No. 1233.

CHORIZEMA HENCHMANNI.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

....

This is a native of New Holland, and has been lately introduced by the gentleman whose name Mr. Brown has given to it. It is a weak straggling shrub, of mean appearance, excepting while in flower, which is during the months of April and May: few plants are then more beautiful.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and will propagate by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Daviesia acicularis.

No. 1234.

DAVIESIA ACICULARIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales: we raised it from seeds, about the year 1805, and cultivated it several years, after which it was entirely lost, till 1823, when we again received seeds of it, from the produce of which our present drawing was made.

It is a low plant, with rigid prickly leaves, and few upright branches, flowering in April and May. The seeds sometimes ripen, whereby alone it can be increased. It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1235.

ACACIA BREVIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

....

This is a native of New Holland: we raised it from seeds in 1823. It blooms in April, and is a most brilliant plant, not many flowers being of a brighter yellow.

It may be increased by cuttings, although with difficulty. The soil should be loam and peat. It requires the greenhouse protection, and is an admirable subject for a conservatory.

Pultenæa candida

No. 1236.

PULTENÆA CANDIDA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, lately introduced by Mr. Mackay. It is a bushy shrub, thickly beset with leaves, which are covered with downy hairs, giving the whole plant a whitish appearance. Its flowers are produced in May: being of a very bright colour, they have a lively effect, although they are so small.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds. The soil should be sandy peat.

Camellia japonica [illegible]

No. 1237.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *coccinea.*

Class. MONADELPHIA — Order. POLYANDRIA.

This variety was raised from seeds, by Mr. Allnutt, of Clapham. The flowers are remarkable for the roundness of their petals; they are pretty double, and of a rich scarlet colour, generally a little later than the other sorts. Like them it must be kept in the greenhouse, and may be increased by inarching on the single stock.

Those plants which have been long under cultivation are observed, in almost all cases, to evince a faculty of producing variations of their respective kinds; hence the diversity of fruits, the innumerable florists' flowers, the multiplicity of Roses, of Geraniums, of annuals, and many others; and the rapid advances the Camellia is making toward a similar extension of its varieties. Such a principle must have been given at the time, when "out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is

pleasant to the sight, and good for food; and took Adam, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it." And though our first parents, for their transgression, were so soon sent forth from Eden, their kind Creator has still permitted the same property to remain in the vegetable kingdom to this day.

Bossiaea lenticularis.

No. 1238.

BOSSIÆA LENTICULARIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of New Holland: we raised it in 1823, from seeds received from that prolific country. It is a shrub of little more than a foot in height, spreading with many slender horizontal branches. It flowers in March and April in the green-house. It is difficult to increase in any other way than by seeds, which have not yet been produced here. The soil should be sandy peat.

Erica tetragona.

No. 1239.

ERICA TETRAGONA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and we believe was first introduced by Mr. Richard Williams, about 1800. It has many slender flexible branches, from the upper parts of which the flowers are produced, during the latter months of the summer.

It requires an airy greenhouse, with sandy peat soil, and will strike root with facility by cuttings.

Cypripedium arietinum.

No. 1240.

CYPRIPEDIUM ARIETINUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

....

This rare plant is a native of Canada: we received it during the last winter, and it flowered in the month of April. The stem is about six inches in height, producing one very curiously formed flower. It belongs to a class of plants which are very difficult of cultivation. In winter it should be kept in a frame, and in summer placed in a shady situation, potted in sandy peat, with a mixture of saw-dust.

Platylobium parviflorum

No. 1241.

PLATYLOBIUM PARVIFLORUM.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of New South Wales: it was introduced in 1792, by Sir Joseph Banks. It is a shrub of rather low growth, with few, weak branches, usually flowering in the month of April.

The greenhouse is necessary for its preservation: it should be potted in sandy peat earth. It does not admit of propagation, excepting by seeds, which must be procured from its native country, as they do not come to perfection here.

No. 1242.

ÆSCULUS RUBICUNDA.

Class.	Order.
HEPTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

The native country of this is not accurately known: it is a smaller tree than the common horse-chesnut. Its flowers are produced in the month of May; and it is highly deserving encouragement, being one of the most beautiful of our hardy trees.

It will flourish in any good soil, and is increased by grafting upon the common sort.

Erica imbricata

No. 1243.

ERICA IMBRICATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This species was introduced in 1795, from the Cape of Good Hope, whence seeds of it are frequently sent home in the collections which are made up for this country.

It is of dwarfish growth, with weak branches, flowering in summer. It requires the usual treatment, in an airy greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat. It does not very readily increase by cuttings.

No. 1244.

DICLIPTERA SPINOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

This is a native of the Mauritius: we received it from the Horticultural Society, and it flowered in the month of April, being about two feet high.

It is a neat looking plant, apparently not very tender, but has been kept in the stove. It will readily strike root from cuttings. The soil should be rich loam.

Veltheimia viridifolia

No. 1245.

VELTHEIMIA VIRIDIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has long been known in England, having been cultivated by Miller. It has a bulbous root, from which the leaves come up in October; and the flowers are produced from January to May, according to the temperature in which it is placed. It succeeds very well in the greenhouse, but will bear the heat of a stove without any inconvenience.

It rarely increases by offsets, but sometimes ripens seed in this country. The soil should be sandy loam.

Acacia virgata

No. 1246.

ACACIA VIRGATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, lately introduced into this country. It is a moderate sized shrub, with many slender branches, and flowers plentifully in the month of March. It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and is very suitable for planting out in the full ground of a conservatory.

It will increase by cuttings, and thrives in a mixture of loam and peat earth.

Eriostemon cuspidatum

No. 1247.

ERIOSTEMON CUSPIDATUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New South Wales: we raised it from seeds in 1823, and it flowered in April last. The foliage is of a pleasing glaucous green; and the flowers, which come out at the axils of the leaves, last a considerable time. It has not yet been increased, but will probably succeed by cuttings. The soil should be sandy loam and peat, and the plant requires the greenhouse.

Of this fine genus several are described: we have succeeded in raising one more, hoping still to receive others from their native places, which are full of delightful proofs of their great Creator's beneficence, in providing so many beautiful things to afford us innocent and rational amusement, and to attract our hearts in grateful love to Himself, the Universal Author of all!

Betula rubra

No. 1248.

BETULA RUBRA.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

A native of Canada, and other northern parts of America: it has been introduced some few years since. It is a tree of robust habit, probably attaining a large size. The foliage is bold, and it is well worthy of cultivation.

It will thrive in almost any soil, and is usually increased by layers, which put out roots in one season sufficient to bear removing.

Viola pubescens

No. 1249.

VIOLA PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America, growing abundantly near Philadelphia, and in other places, in shady woods, among rocks. It flowers in May and June, and is quite hardy: after the first growth it usually becomes much stronger, and will sometimes attain the height of nearly a foot.

It will increase by separating the roots, and should be planted in rich loam.

Prunus dasycarpa.

No. 1250.

PRUNUS DASYCARPA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Siberia, introduced many years since, but has never been much known: we have long cultivated it, and once had fruit upon it, which was of the Apricot form, but with an austere taste.

It is one of the earliest flowering trees, quite hardy, and usually in bloom in March, before the leaves appear. It may be increased by layers, or by budding upon common plum stocks.

Phlox pilosa.

No. 1251.

PHLOX PILOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful perennial plant is a native of the warmer parts of the United States, and is scarcely hardy enough to withstand the cold of our winters when severe; it should therefore be protected by placing it in a frame.

It flowers in May and June, and may be increased by separating the roots: the soil should be loam and peat.

Spiræa crenata.

No. 1252.

SPIRÆA CRENATA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

A native of Spain, Russia, and probably other parts of Europe, of Japan also, according to Thunberg; but probably, if ever it be introduced, his plant will prove a different species.

It is a handsome shrub, very hardy, flowering in April and May; may be increased by layers or suckers, and will grow well in any moderately light soil.

No. 1253.

AZALEA INDICA *alba.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant is a native of China, and was introduced by Mr. Brookes in 1819. It requires the greenhouse, to which it is highly ornamental when in flower, which is usually in May.

It may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings, and potted in loam and peat soil.

Linum campanulatum

No. 1254.

LINUM CAMPANULATUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

....

A native of the South of France and Russia. It has been confounded with the Linum Arboreum, from which, however, we must consider it as distinct. It never grows up to a small tree, as that does; but although it has a shrubby stem, it is no more than a few inches in height: the lower leaves are spatulate. The flower-stalks are angular, about a finger's length, and usually bear three blossoms.

The plant is very showy; it requires the greenhouse, and flowers during the spring months. It should be potted in light loam, and is very easily increased by cuttings, in which circumstance it also differs from Arboreum, which, through the difficulty of propagating it, seems to have been lost in this country.

Azalea Speciosa *aurantia*.

No. 1255.

AZALEA SPECIOSA *aurantia.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Carolina, has been long cultivated in England, and is hardy enough to bear our winters uninjured. It succeeds best planted in a border of peat earth mixed with fresh loam, and may be increased by layers, which in two years acquire sufficient root. It forms a good-sized, bushy shrub, and when flowering, which is in May and June, it is a most charming subject to awaken our hearts to such thoughts as these—

"Thy praise, Almightiest! the starry spheres rebound;
Thy praise, All bountiful! the Seraphim resound;
This universal scene one song harmonious raises,
Wide as the wheeling orbs and sunny realms, Thy
praises.

Thy temple Nature, how resplendent with Thy glory!
How flowing with Thy love, the wint'ry summits hoary,
The spring's embroidered robe, the summer's boun-
teous blessing, [pressing,
The autumn's purple floods—all, all Thy power ex-

What am I, Lord! to Thee? a creature of a day!
Between me and the dust, a step but in the way:
Yet I am safe! for in my Father's arms reposing,
I'll trust the coming morn, a Father's smiles dis-
closing!"

Gentiana bavarica

No. 1256.

GENTIANA BAVARICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA*.

A native of Switzerland and Germany; it has been long known in this country, but being difficult of cultivation, is always scarce. We received our plant from Mr. Schleicher, and have kept it pretty well in a pot, in light loam, placed in the shade, and remaining out all the year.

It flowers in May and June, when hardly any thing can surpass it in the beauty of its colour. The whole plant does not exceed two inches in height. We have not been able to increase it.

Æsculus pavia.

No. 1257.

ÆSCULUS PAVIA.

Class.	Order.
HEPTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a beautiful small tree, from Virginia and Carolina. It is quite hardy in this country, where it has long been cultivated, and flowers plentifully at the height of six or seven feet. The season for its blooming is May and June.

It will grow in any soil or situation, and may be increased either by seeds, or by grafting on the common horse-chesnut.

Some botanists have thought proper to separate this from Æsculus, but we confess we can discover no utility whatever in dividing a genus so very natural, and consisting as this does of such a very limited number of species.

Asclepias quadrifolia

No. 1258.

ASCLEPIAS QUADRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

A native of North America, lately introduced. It is found from New York to Virginia, generally growing on limestone rocks. It flowers from May to July, at about a foot in height. With us it is a hardy perennial plant, of easy culture, increased by dividing the roots: it may be kept in a pot or planted in a border: the soil should be light.

T.Boys del.

Erica pinea *purpurea.*

No. 1259.

ERICA PINEA *purpurea*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This has lately been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope: it flowers in April and May, and is a very pleasing kind.

It requires the usual protection of a light airy greenhouse during the winter season: the soil should be sandy peat.

It may be propagated by cuttings, although with difficulty, as they are very slow in striking root.

Uvularia puberula

No. 1260.

UVULARIA PUBERULA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Carolina, growing on mountains, where it was first discovered by Michaux. It has been lately introduced into this country, and we have found it to be perfectly hardy. It is perennial; the stems are numerous, and grow to less than a foot in height; they flower in May.

It is increased by separating the roots: the soil should be loam, with a little peat.

Cratægus spathulata.

G.C. fecit

No. 1261.

CRATÆGUS SPATHULATA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

This is a native of North America: it was first noticed by Michaux in Virginia and Carolina—Pursh says, in dry woods near rivers. It was introduced by Mr. Lyon, in 1806, and is quite hardy, forming a large branching shrub, or small tree: the flowers are produced in June. It is usually increased by budding upon the common thorn, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation.

Uvularia sefsilifolia.

No. 1262.

UVULARIA SESSILIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of North America, from Canada to Carolina: it was introduced in 1790. It is a hardy, herbaceous plant, of low growth, the stems being seldom more than about six inches in height.

It flowers in May and June; and will grow in good loamy soil, either in a pot or border.

It is increased, without difficulty, by separating the roots.

No. 1263.

PÆONIA MOLLIS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

This is a native of parts of the Russian Empire; we have long had it in cultivation. It is perennial, of low growth, usually little more than a foot, with a thick stem, flowering in May. It will grow in any good garden soil, and is quite hardy, and not difficult to increase by dividing the roots.

It was first described by Messrs. Sabine and Anderson, in their excellent monograph on Pæonias, in the Linnæan Transactions.

Chionanthus virginica.

No. 1264.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of North America, on mountains, from Pennsylvania to Carolina. It has been long cultivated in this country, and is a handsome, large shrub, growing to six or eight feet high, and flowering in May and June.

It is very hardy, and flourishes in any moderately light, loamy soil. It is not easily increased, excepting by seeds, which must be obtained from America: they usually remain two years or more before they vegetate.

No. 1265.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCURVUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1802. It is a greenhouse plant, of easy culture, increased without difficulty by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam. This beautiful species flowers in June and July, in great profusion, but no art can do justice to the brilliancy of its colour.

Thus does God surround us on every side by the most unequivocal proofs of His kindness, and provide countless objects for our pleasure and delight. If we try to consider His wonderful goodness, we are lost in the contemplation of its immensity. It is He who formed us by His wisdom and His power. He sustains us by His beneficence: above all, He has favoured us with the Holy Scriptures,—those divine oracles, in which our Lord Himself graciously assures us, that God so loved the world that He sent His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life!!!

Pancratium amancaes

No. 1266.

PANCRATIUM AMANCAES.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Peru, growing on hills near Lima: our plant was received from the Horticultural Society. It produces its elegant flowers in the month of May, after which the leaves decay, and the bulb remains six months or more in a dormant state. It must be preserved in the stove, and does not appear at all likely to increase at present. The soil should be sandy loam.

Campanula linifolia.

G.C.

No. 1267.

CAMPANULA LINIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Switzerland, and other mountainous countries: we received our's from Mr. Schleicher. It flowers in May and June, and is a very neat and pretty plant.

It is quite hardy, and thrives either in a pot or in the ground, planted in loamy soil. It increases with facility by dividing the roots.

Spiræa bella

No. 1268.

SPIRÆA BELLA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

A native of Napal, introduced about the year 1821. It is a beautiful shrub, quite hardy, and continuing in flower from May sometimes till the end of summer.

It may be increased by layers or seeds, which are often sent to this country in collections: they will also probably ripen here. It flourishes in fresh loamy soil, and in the open ground much better than when confined in a pot.

No. 1269.

MUSSÆNDA GLABRA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of various parts of the East Indies. It is a plant which possesses much beauty: it flowers in May and June, and requires to be kept in the stove. The soil should be loam and peat, and it may be propagated by cuttings.

One of the teeth of the calyx grows out into a large white leaf, on some of the flowers, which is the chief cause of their being so ornamental.

T. Bys del.

Erica eriocephala

No. 1270.

ERICA ERIOCEPHALA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800, and flowering in the spring months. It is a dwarf sort, with many weak branches, producing abundance of flowers, the calyx of which is downy, and almost conceals the flower itself. It requires the usual treatment of the airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat, with which, for most of the Heaths, a little fresh loam may be mixed with advantage.

No. 1271.

SPIRÆA TRILOBATA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a beautiful, hardy shrub, from Siberia, introduced in 1801. It grows very close and bushy, from one to two feet in height, flowering in the month of May.

It will thrive very well in light, fresh loam, with or without a small portion of peat earth, and may be increased by layers.

Alstrœmeria hookeri.

No. 1272.

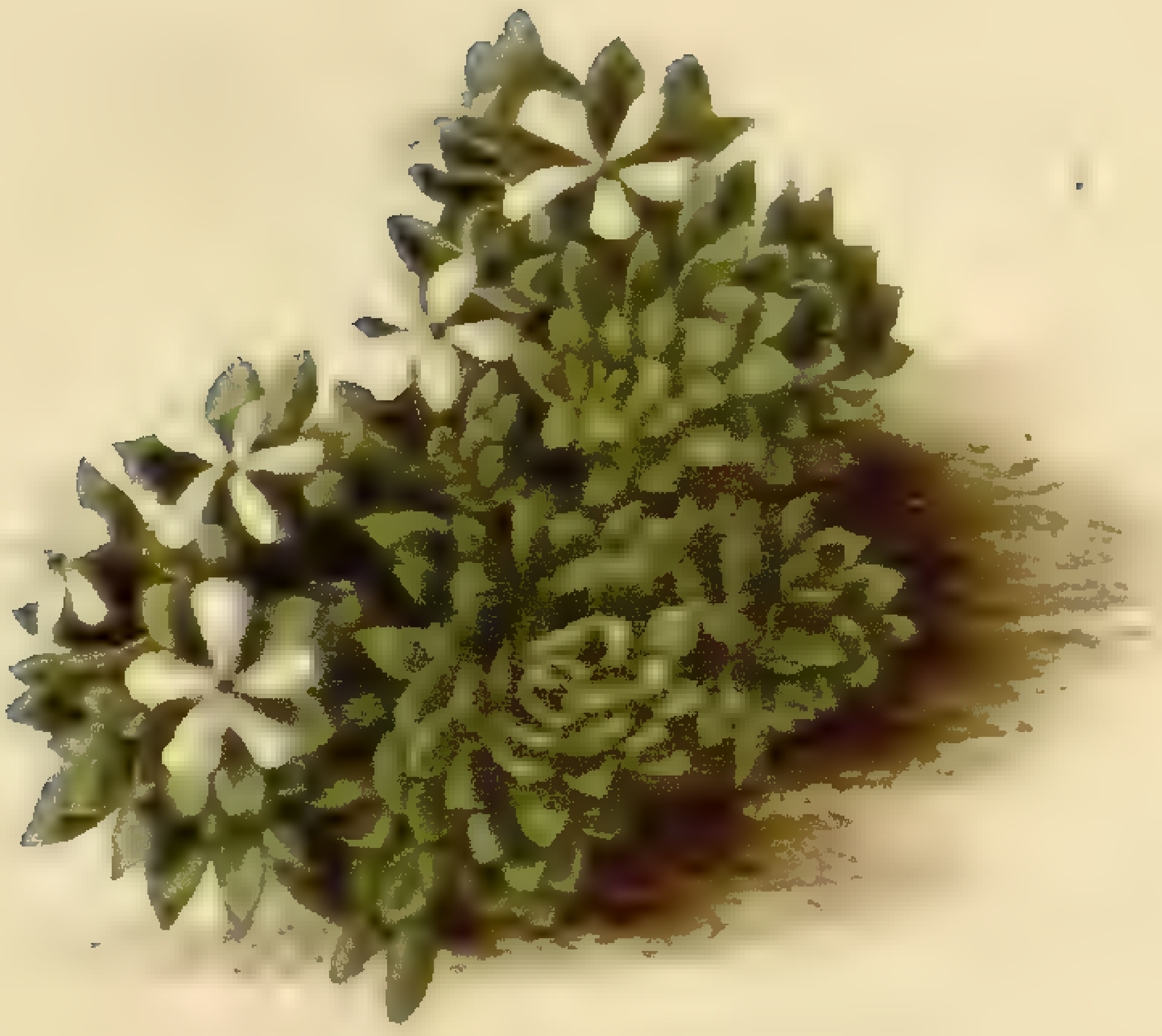
ALSTRŒMERIA HOOKERI.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

••••••••

We received this from the Horticultural Society, with the name of Versicolor: it has also been figured by Dr. Hooker in Exotic Flora, and called Rosea. Both these names are objectionable, having been already applied by Ruiz and Pavon, in Flora Peruviana, to other distinct species: we feel much pleasure, therefore, in following Mr. Sweet, by giving it a name which has merited so much from botanists as has Dr. Hooker, by the number, elegance, and accuracy of his works.

This plant is a native of Chili: it flowers in June; after which the stalks, which are about two feet high, decay, and the roots remain dormant till the latter end of the year, during which time they should be potted in light, rich earth: they may sometimes be parted, and will also probably ripen seed. They require the protection of the greenhouse.



Aretia pubescens

No. 1273.

ARETIA PUBESCENS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Alps of Switzerland, lately introduced. It is a minute and very pretty plant, rarely more than one inch high, flowering in June and July. It appears to be quite hardy, and has been kept very well in a small pot, in light loam; but we have not yet succeeded in increasing it.

Erica plukenetiana

No. 1274.

ERICA PLUKENETIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1774. It is a vigorous growing, bushy species, flowering in spring and summer. It requires the usual treatment recommended for this family, and is one of the hardiest kinds; but as cuttings will not strike root, it can only be increased by seeds.

It was named by Linnæus after the learned and indefatigable Plukenet, who has given a representation of it in his works, which comprise good figures of several thousand plants, most of which were little known at the time they were published, the beginning of the last century. He appears to have consecrated his studies to the glory of the Great Creator, whose beautiful productions he viewed with that feeling of admiring and adoring gratitude which they are so evidently formed to excite.

Camellia sasanqua.

No. 1275.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

....

A native of China and Japan, introduced about the year 1810. It is a slender shrub, with weak, pendulous branches, flowering in the autumn with us. Kæmpfer mentions many varieties of this plant, which it would be very desirable to procure. The Chinese are said to mix the flowers with their tea, to increase its fragrance; but in a fresh state they are quite scentless.

It is easily cultivated in a common greenhouse, and increased by grafting upon the single Camellia Japonica.

Epidendrum ellipticum

No. 1276.

EPIDENDRUM ELLIPTICUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of Rio Janeiro, and has been lately introduced into this country. It has a considerable affinity with E. Elongatum; but the leaves are shorter and broader, and the whole plant much lower in stature, altogether scarcely exceeding a foot in height. It requires the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth, with a little sand. It may sometimes be increased by separating the roots.

Dillwynia ericifolia.

No. 1277.

DILLWYNIA ERICIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales: it was among some of the first introductions from that important country.

It is a branching shrub, of low growth, and flowers plentifully in the month of May, when it is very ornamental. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Astragalus aristatus

No. 1278.

ASTRAGALUS ARISTATUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a low, herbaceous plant, a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, where it is found growing in barren places.

With us it flowers in June, and sometimes perfects its seeds, by which alone it can be increased: it is quite hardy enough to endure our winters, but, like most of this interesting genus, is not long lived.

We have kept it very well in a small pot, in light, loamy earth, and fully exposed to the sun.

Mesembryanthemum [illegible]

No. 1279.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM LACERUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced, according to Mr. Haworth, in 1792. It is a shrubby species, and grows from one to two feet high, bearing its beautiful flowers in June and July: they continue open several days.

It requires the protection of the green-house in winter, is easily increased by cuttings planted in sandy loam, and during the winter season requires little water.

Æsculus flava.

No. 1280.

ÆSCULUS FLAVA.

Class.	Order.
HEPTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America, and was introduced in 1764. It is a small tree, very ornamental, and flowering in the month of June, when it has attained the height of seven or eight feet.

It is quite hardy, and will grow in any soil: it may be increased either by seeds or by grafting upon the common Horse-chesnut.

Mesembryanthemum polyanthon

No. 1281.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM POLYANTHON.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced, according to Mr. Haworth, about the year 1803.

It is a low bushy plant of easy culture, requiring the greenhouse in winter. It will increase by cuttings without difficulty. The soil should be sandy loam. The flowers are in perfection in July and August: they are most abundant, and of a delightful colour, the brilliancy of which is inimitable. If this and many other of the same family are taken out of their pots and planted in a sunny border, they will grow and flower in as great luxuriance, probably, as they do in Africa, where so many delightful flowers are found, each bearing witness of the beneficence of their great Creator, and in silent, but powerful language, inviting the gratitude and praises of every truly rational beholder.

Anigozanthos flavida

No. 1282.

ANIGOZANTHOS FLAVIDA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This singular plant is a native of the west coast of New Holland, where it was first discovered by Mr. Brown. It flowers in the summer: the stems are from one to two feet or more in height. The flowers have a curious but dingy appearance: they last a long while.

It requires protecting in the greenhouse during winter, and may be increased by separating the roots, which should be potted in loam and peat.

Pimelea decussata

No. 1283.

PIMELEA DECUSSATA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, introduced in 1814. It is a very elegant species, of handsome bushy growth, more compact and vigorous than most of the other Pimeleas. The flowers are freely produced in summer

It may be increased by cuttings or seeds, but not rapidly; must be preserved in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth.

Nauclea adina.

G C Fecit

No. 1284.

NAUCLEA ADINA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of China, introduced a few years since; it is a low bushy shrub, flowering freely even when quite young. The blossoms have a very agreeable smell. It will live in the greenhouse, but thrives more in the stove, and has been multiplied without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Catalpa syringifolia.

No. 1285.

CATALPA SYRINGIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful deciduous tree is a native of the banks of the Ohio and Mississipi, where it was first discovered by the celebrated Catesby, who introduced it into this country. It endures our winters very well, and when it has attained the height of 10 or 12 feet, produces its elegant flowers, which, surmounting the magnificent leaves, have a charming effect.

It ought to be planted in a sheltered place, in rich loamy soil, and is raised with facility from seeds, which are annually brought from America.

Erica rigida.

No. 1286.

ERICA RIGIDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced a few years ago. It is a low, bushy, stiff growing sort, with many short branches, from near the tops of which the flowers come out in July and August.

It must be preserved in an airy green-house, and will increase by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Oxytropis campestris.

No. 1287.

OXYTROPIS CAMPESTRIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This plant is found growing in Alpine fields in Switzerland, and other parts of Europe: it is perennial, of low stature, and flowers during the summer season.

It may be cultivated in a small pot, in light loam, and can only be increased by seeds, which are occasionally produced here.

Callistemon scabrum.

No. 1288.

CALLISTEMON SCABRUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This Genus, which has been separated from Metrosideros, consists of plants all of which that are hitherto known are natives of New Holland: our present species was introduced in 1814: it flowers in July. The leaves are hard and rough on the under side and margins; they end in a sharp point, or kind of thorn. The flowers are produced freely in July: they are very splendid.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be planted in loam and peat earth, and preserved during the winter in the greenhouse.

Aster alpinus ramosus. G.C. fecit

No. 1289.

ASTER ALPINUS *ramosus.*

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

A native of the Alps, introduced about 1800. It is an ornamental perennial hardy plant, growing to about one foot in height, and flowering in the summer.

It may be increased by separating the roots, and thrives either in a pot, or planted in the full ground, in light loamy soil.

Coreopsis grandiflora.

No. 1290.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*FRUSTRANEA.*

....

This is a native of North America, and was lately introduced by our excellent friend Mr. Barclay, who communicated it to us.

It is a hardy perennial plant, growing to three feet or more in height, and flowering the greater part of the summer and autumn. It may be increased by separating the roots, and will grow either in a pot, or better in the full ground, in almost any soil.

Escallonia glandulosa

No. 1291.

ESCALLONIA GLANDULOSA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named by the younger Linnæus, in honour of a learned Spaniard, the pupil and companion of the celebrated Mutis, who discovered many new plants.

The E. glandulosa is a native of Chili, and was found there by Mr. A. Menzies. It grows to a small tree, with very hard wood, which is used for many purposes. We received seeds of it from our valued friend, General Paroissien, in 1820. It has endured our winters, protected by a wall, and reached the height of eight feet, producing its flowers in the month of August. It may be increased by cuttings, and will grow in any good garden soil.

Witheringia montana.

No. 1292.

WITHERINGIA MONTANA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

M. L'Heritier first established this genus, and named it after Dr. Withering, the well-known author of the arrangement of British plants. It is closely allied to Solanum. Our plant is undoubtedly the same as that figured by Feuillée, though it does not quite so well accord with the representation of Ruiz and Pavon, in Flora peruviana. Feuillée describes the flowers as rose coloured, and says the roots are used for eating. It would appear that (as is usual in cultivated plants) there are many varieties; among ours were different shades of colour, some nearly white, and more or less striped.

We received them in 1827, from General Paroissien, who found them near Lima. The roots were the size of a small potatoe, which they much resemble: very soon after planting they attained the height of six inches, when they flowered beautifully during the month of May. We have preserved them in a greenhouse, potted in light loam.

Mesembryanthemum formosum

No. 1293.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM FORMOSUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing plant is a native of South Africa, and was introduced in 1820. It is of low growth, and flowers in the latter part of the summer.

Like the others of this numerous family it is of easy culture, requiring mere protection from frost, in an airy greenhouse. It increases without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy loam.

Erica thalictriflora.

No. 1294.

ERICA THALICTRIFLORA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This curious species was introduced in 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Hibbert. Its flowers, which are so dissimilar from most of the other heaths, are produced in the latter part of the summer. It requires the greenhouse, with abundance of air, and can be propagated, though slowly, by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Alstrœmeria pelegrina

No. 1295.

ALSTRŒMERIA PELEGRINA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Peru, growing wild, near Lima: it has been long cultivated in this country, and is a plant of great beauty. It requires the greenhouse, and great care should be taken to save its young shoots from the slugs, which are unusually greedy of them.

It flowers during the greater part of the summer, and often produces seeds here: it may also be increased by separating the roots in the autumn, at which season the stems decay and are succeeded by new ones. The soil should be loam, peat, and rotten dung, in equal proportions.

No. 1296.

GLOXINIA HIRSUTA.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

This has been lately introduced from Brazil: we received it from our worthy friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool. Our plant flowered in long succession during the autumnal months. It requires the stove, and may be sometimes increased by dividing the root. The soil should be loam and peat.

Asclepias tuberosa.

No. 1297.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

A native of North America: it is herbaceous, with a thick solid root, which sometimes extends to a great length. The stems are from one to two feet high, producing flowers through the greater part of the summer.

It loves a dry, sandy, or gravelly soil: with us it is usual to plant it in pots, and protect it during winter in a frame.

It may sometimes be increased by cutting the roots, or better, by seeds, which are often sent to this country.

Lobelia corymbosa

No. 1298.

LOBELIA CORYMBOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pretty little plant was presented to us by our kind friend Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh garden, a truly splendid establishment, worthy of the modern Athens. It is probably a native of the Cape, and requires the protection of the greenhouse : it flowers in September.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loamy soil.

Pteris palmata

No. 1299.

PTERIS PALMATA.

Class.	*Order.*
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

. . . .

This elegant Fern was communicated to us a few years since by Mr. Shepherd: it is a native of Caraccas, and must be kept in a shady part of the stove. It increases itself by its roots, also by seeds, which scatter and produce young plants, springing up spontaneously.

The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

Tradescantia latifolia

No. 1300.

TRADESCANTIA LATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was raised from seeds, given to us by our excellent friend Mr. C. Stokes, in 1827: he received them from Mexico. The plant flowered in September and October. According to Ruiz and Pavon, it is a native of Peru, and although they describe it as annual, it looks as if it might be continued by cuttings. We have kept it in the greenhouse, potted in light loam. The flowers are of a very pleasing colour, and add another to the countless myriads of the works of our blessed Creator.

"Can there be eyes that look on you
Till tears of rapture make them dim,
Nor in His works the Maker view,
Then lose His works in Him?

By me when I behold Him not,
Or love Him not when I behold,
Be all I ever knew forgot;
My pulse stand still, my heart grow cold:

Transformed to ice, 'twixt earth and sky,
On yonder cliff my form be seen,
That all may ask, but none reply,
What my offence hath been."

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Alnus cordifolia - - - -	- *Heart-leaved Alder* -	1231
Alstrœmeria hookeri -	- *Hooker's Alstrœmeria*	1272
. . . . . pelegrina -	- *Spotted-flowered do.* -	1295
Amaryllis psittacina -	- *Parrot Lily* - - - -	1204
Andromeda arborea -	- *Sorrel Tree* - - - -	1210
Anigozanthos flavida -	- *Yellowish Anigozanthos*	1282
Aretia pubescens - -	- *Downy Aretia* - - -	1273
Asclepias quadrifolia -	- *Four-leaved Swallow-wort* - - - - -	1258
. . . . tuberosa - -	- *Orange do.* - - - -	1297
Aster alpinus *ramosus*	- *Branching Aster* - -	1289
Astragalus aristatus - -	- *Bearded Milk Vetch* -	1278
Azalea indica *alba* - -	- *White Indian Azalea*	1253
. . . speciosa *aurantia*	*Orange Azalea* - -	1255
Betula rubra - - - -	- *Red Birch* - - - -	1248
Bossiæa lenticularis -	- *Round-leaved Bossiæa*	1238
Cactus truncatus - -	- *Truncated Cactus* - -	1207
Callistemon scabrum -	- *Rough Callistemon* -	1288
Camellia japonica *coccinea*	*Scarlet Camellia* - -	1237
. . . . sasanqua - -	- *Semidouble white do.* -	1275
Campanula linifolia -	- *Flax-leaved Bell-flower*	1267
Catalpa syringifolia -	- *Broad-leaved Catalpa*	1285
Chionanthus virginica -	- *Fringe Tree* - - - -	1264
Chorizema henchmannii	- *Henchman's Chorizema*	1233
Coreopsis grandiflora -	- *Great-flowered Coreopsis*	1290
Cratægus spatulata - -	- *Spoon-leaved Thorn* -	1261
Cunila mariana - - -	- *Maryland Cunila* - -	1205
Cypripedium arietinum	- *Ram's-head Cypripedium*	1240
Daviesia acicularis - -	- *Needle-leaved Daviesia*	1234
Dicliptera spinosa -	-- *Thorny Dicliptera* -	1244
Dillwynia ericifolia -	- *Heath-leaved Dillwynia*	1277
Dorstenia ceratosanthes	- *Stag's-horn Dorstenia*	1216
Dracæna terminalis -	- *Striped-leaved Dracæna*	1224
Epacris paludosa - -	- *Marsh Epacris* - - -	1226

		No.
Epidendrum ellipticum	- *Oval Epidendrum* - -	1276
. . . . . polybulbon	- *Many-bulbed do.* - -	1230
Erica eriocephala - -	- *Woolly-headed Heath*	1270
. . . imbricata - - -	- *Imbricated do.* - - -	1243
. . . mucosoides - -	- *Curved-branched do.* -	1202
. . . ostrina - - -	- *Tyrian-purple do.* - -	1218
. . . patens - - - -	- *Open-flowered do.* - -	1228
. . . pinea *purpurea*	- *Purple-pine-leaved do.*	1259
. . . plukenetiana - -	- *Plukenet's do.* - - -	1274
. . . rigida - - - -	- *Rigid-branched do.* -	1286
. . . spicata - - -	- *Spiked-flowered do.* -	1203
. . . tetragona - - -	- *Four-square do.* - -	1239
. . . thalictriflora - -	– *Meadow Rue-flowered do.* - - - - - -	1294
. . . umbellata - - -	- *Portugal do.* - - -	1217
Eriostemon cuspidatum	- *Pointed Eriostemon* -	1247
Escallonia glandulosa -	- *Clammy Escallonia* -	1291
Eurya chinensis - - -	- *Chinese Eurya* - - -	1213
Fabricia stricta - - -	- *Upright Fabricia* - -	1219
Fernandesia elegans -	- *Elegant Fernandesia* -	1214
Genista canariensis -	- *Canary Broom* - - -	1201
Gentiana bavarica - -	- *Bavarian Gentian* - -	1256
Gloxinia hirsuta - - -	- *Hairy Gloxinia* - -	1296
Grevillea pubescens -	- *Downy Grevillea* - -	1229
Hovea linearis - - -	- *Linear-leaved Hovea* -	1222
Ixora cuneifolia - - -	- *Wedge-leaved Ixora* -	1215
Linum campanulatum -	- *Bell-flowered Flax* - -	1254
Lobelia cœrulea - - -	- *Blue Cape Lobelia* - -	1206
. . . corymbosa - -	- *Tufted Lobelia* - - -	1298
Melaleuca decussata -	- *Cross-leaved Melaleuca*	1208
Mesembryanthemum formosum - - - -	- *Beautiful Mesembr.* -	1293
. . . . . incurvum	*Incurved do.* - - - -	1265
. . . . . lacerum	- *Jagged-leaved do.* - -	1279
. . . . . polyanthon	*Many-flowered do.* - -	1281
Mussænda glabra - -	- *Chinese Mussænda* -	1269
Nauclea adina - - -	- *Chinese Nauclea* - -	1284
Oncidium divaricatum -	- *Spreading Oncidium* -	1212
Ornithogalum sternbergii	*Swiss Ornithogalum* -	1209
Oxytropis campestris -	- *Field Oxytropis* - -	1287

		No.
Pæonia mollis - - -	- *Soft Pæony* - - - -	1263
Pancratium amancaes -	- *Yellow Pancratium* -	1266
Phlox pilosa - - - -	- *Hairy Phlox* - - -	1251
Pimelia decussata - -	- *Cross-leaved Pimelia* -	1283
Platylobium parviflorum	- *Small-flowered Flat-pea* - - - - - -	1241
Polygala bracteolata -	- *Narrow-leaved Polygala*	1211
. . . . grandiflora -	- *Large-flowered do.* -	1227
Prunus dasycarpa - -	- *Siberian Plum* - - -	1250
Pteris palmata - - -	- *Hand-shaped Pteris* -	1299
Pultenæa candida - -	- *White-leaved Pultenæa*	1236
Sisyrinchium anceps -	- *Two-edged Sisyrinchium*	1220
Spiræa bella - - - -	- *Beautiful Spiræa* - -	1268
. . . crenata - - -	- *Notched leaved do.* - -	1252
. . . trilobata - - -	- *Three lobed do.* - - -	1271
Styphelia viridiflora -	- *Green-flowered Styphelia* - - - - - -	1223
Tradescantia latifolia -	- *Broad leaved Spiderwort* - - - - -	1300
Trillium erythrocarpum	- *Low white Trillium* -	1232
Veltheimia viridifolia -	- *Green leaved Veltheimia*	1245
Viola pubescens - - -	- *Downy Violet* - - -	1249
Uvularia puberula - -	- *Downy Uvularia* - -	1260
. . . . sessilifolia -	- *Close leaved do.* - -	1262
Witheringia montana -	- *Peruvian Witheringia*	1292

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.